HAYES CARRIES FLORIDA.

change in temperature, with increasing cloudiness, fall ing barometer during the day, and, in the northern por-tion, light snow. TRIBUNE LOCAL BOBSERVATIONS. Morning. Noon. Night. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

Hayes and Wheeler. Gen. J. P. Miller was appointed

(The diagram shows the barometrical variations in this city by tenthas linches. The perpendicular lines are divisions of time for the 14 hours, we ceding midnight. The carried horizottal line marks 30 inches higher the unronester. The irregular white line represents the oscillations of the mercury during those boars. The decline of the pressure of the air yesterday was continuous. There we however, little rise of temperature. The occurrence probably marks the end of

series of bright, clear days this week. For this city and vicinity a partly clouded sky may be expected to-day, and more threatening clouds to-morrow.
The temperature, already above freezing point, is likely to rise slowly.

MORE OF THOSE TROUBLESOME INDEPENDENTS. MORE OF THOSE TROUBLESOME INDEFENDENTS.

From The New Fork Herald.

The solitary Independent Democrat in the New-Jersey Legislature, whose independence was so generally paraded in the newspapers for a day or two after the election, has a grievance. He has discovered that there are a few others of the same s.rf. He has not so good a chance, therefore, to name the next United States Senator. The charms of independence in a Legislature evenly balanced are too tempting, and the political Grusoe has discovered the footsteps of two men Friedray. This discovery was not welcome to the real original. cal Grusoe has discovery was not welcome to the real origi-nal Independent; but it will bother also Messrs. McPher-son, Cleveland, Parker, Abbett, Green, Dazgett Hant, and the rest of Democratic Jersey willing to go to the United States Senate and st in Mr. Frelinghuysen's seat-if only the Independent members will consent.

Prominent evils in life always provoke the consid-A routhbene evils in life always provoke the consideration of their cures, and contraries. No good man but is impelled instinctively to strive for the bettering of things. One sees no end of evil and misfortune, and nodess of physical dirt and personal carrelessuess. It is well then to think of an agent so potent as B. T. Babbitt's Tollut Soap, than which nothing better can be made by the chemist for foiler purposes and the bath-room. The sweetest and prostolis are exclusively used in its preparation, and it acts on the skin like a charm.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED. FROM GLASGOW-In steamship Ethiopia, Dec. 6.—George Centre, Mass Davidson Mr. Patterson, Mr. Pritty, Bunaid Ross, Mr. Scott, Helen and Jessie Scott, Margaret Crow, Wm. A. McComb, Matthew Robin, Alex, Prentice.

> LATEST SHIP NEWS (For other Ship News see Eighth Page.)

ARRIVED.
Steamship City of San Antonio, Pennington, Galveston Nov.
16, via Key West 29th, with midse, and pass, to C. H. Mallory

& Co. Steamship Perit (Br.), Chadsey, Halifax Dec. 2, with pota-toes to Gerhard & Etewer. arnard & Brewer. to J. F. Ames. Bark Paul Thormann (Ger.), Plozemann, Hamburg 49 days. ith melse. Bark Blitz (Ger.). Bohn, Rio Grande dei Norte 49 days, with Bark John Johnson (of Anunpolis, N. S.), Hains, Liverpool

Bark John Johnson (A Allerton (of Plymouth, Mass.), Burgess, Rio Grande do Sul 76 days, via Hampton Roads, with hides and wool.

Steamships Parthia, for Liverpool: Atlas, for Kingston, Jane.; City of New York, for Havana; Huntsville, for Fernandina; Guif Stream, for Charleston; Benefinetor, for Winggoon, N. C.; Old Dominion, for Richmond; ship Magdalene, for Bre men; barks Noan, for Liverpool; Deodarus, for Cork.

MARRIED.

GIBSON-KEYES-On Wednesday, Dec. 6, by Very Rev. 8, S. Preston, D. D., Florenco Adole, daughter of Major-Gen. E. D. Kryos, to Lieut, Samuel H. Gibson, U. S. Marine Corps. D. Keyos, to Lient. Samuel H. Gibson, U. S. Marine Corps. LAIMBEER—BLACK—At the residence of the brides parents, Lucaday evening, Dec. 5, 1876, by Rev. John Hall, D. D. Katie, daughter of Mr. James Black, to Richard M. Laimbeer, all of this city.
TROWIRIDGE—CARRINGTON—On Tuesday, Dec. 5, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Leonard Bacon, D. D., Edwin D. Trowbridge of this city to Harrief T., younger daughter of J. Bennett Carrington, esq., of New Haven, Coan.

All Notices of Marriages must be indorsed with full name and address.

CROCKER—On Wednesday, Dec. 6, in the 54th year of her arc, Mary A., wife of Henry H. Crocker. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late resiscence, No. 54 West Twenty-first-st., on Friday, Sth Inst., at 2 o'clock. Boston papers please copy.

MOREHIOUSE—In Marble Dale, Conn., on Monday, Dec. 4, Jabeah Morehouse, in his 30th year. SLAYBACK—On Wednesday, Dec. 6, 1876, Jesus Willisten, only daughter of John D. and Jennie E. Slayback, aged 3

TEWART-Smidenly, on Sunday, Dec. 3, at No. 20 East Forty-first-St., Mrs. Amanda L. Stewart, in the 59th year of

Warner, M. D.
Funeral services at the residence, No. 39 East Nineteenth-at, at 2 p. m. on Thursday, 7th inst. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.
WEBB—At Oa tland, Cal., suddenly, on Monday, Dec. 4, Watson Webb, late Caprain of U. S. Artillery, and son of Gen. James Watson Webb.

A Neglected Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat, which

Choice Faneral Flowers.

Beat references. Send for Book of Instructions.

Post-Gibre Notice.—The foreign mais for the week ending SATURDAY, Dec. 9. 1876, will close at this office on TUES-DAY at 5.50 a.m. for Europe by steamship Mentana, via Queens town; on WEDNESDAY at 6 a.m., for Europe, by steamship Mentana, via Queenship Parthia, via Queenstown; on THURSDAY at 11.30 a.m., ship Parthia, via Queenstown; on THURSDAY at 11.30 a.m. ship Parthia, via Queenstown; on THURSDAY at 11.30 a.m. steamship City of Richmond, via Queenstown; for Europe, by steamship City of Richmond, via Queenstown; for Europe, bit amship City of Richmond, via Queenstown; for Europe, bit amship City of Richmond, via Queenstown; for Europe, bit and the for various for Section of Germany and Scotland to be for various, for Section of Germany and Scotland to be for various, for Section of Germany and Scotland City of Germany and City of G

public document, but inasmuch as his views were empodied in the report of the Secretary of the Interior which appeared in yesterday's Tatsene, an extended reference to them is now unnecessary. The reservations upon which, in his opinion, the red men should be consolidated, are the Indian Territory, the White Earth Reservation in Northern Minnesota, and a reservation in the southern part of Washington Territory. If it should be found impracticable to remove the Indians of Colorado, Utah, New-Mexico, and Arizona to the Indian Territory, he thinks that they might be concentrated either in Colorado or Arizona. He urges that Congress should at once extend over the reservations the jurisdiction of United States courts, and declare that every Indian in the United States shall occupy the same relation to haw that a white man does. The Indian wars have cost the Government more than all the foreign wars in which it has been engaged. Some solution of the problem should be found, and in his judgment it can be reached only by a process similar to that pursued with the negroes—by admitting the Indians to all the rights and privileges of citizenship. The Commissioner recommends the payment of increased salaries to Indian agents, complains of the embarrassment caused by inadequate and delayed appropriations, reaffirms the conclusions of his predecessor in regard to the government of the Indian Territory, sums up the work of the Sloux Commission, and refers in detail to the condition of various Indian tribes. part of Washington Territory. If it should be found im-

honest, why did not the Democratic statesmen in the Scuate rise up and object !

It is simply beautiful to hear the language

of Democrate about those colored members of the South

Carolina House who have descried the Republicans and

joined the Democrats. An ignorant observer would in-for that each one of them had carried with him all the

honesty and about all of the virtue there is in the world.

Yet only a day or two ago the same men were described

as members of a hand of ignorant, coarse, and dirty "niggers." It seems to be a sort of second birth for a negro to turn Democrat.

Casar's ghost was raised and reburied again

in this section all in one day, but the news of the second

part of the performance has not reached the South yet. There is an impression in Richmond that the specter is

still above ground, and that it is the duty of every loyal

Democratic editor to be dreadfully scared thereby. Act-

ing upon this supposition, The Dispatch assails the Re-

publican Committee at New-Orleans because it proposes

pland the Democratic Committee for declining to report

President Seelye of Amherst is of the re-

arisen, in which it may become the duty of an elector to

vote without regard to party. An elector may say to

There have been two sides to most of the

keep their side most prominently before the public. A clear presentation of the Republican side is made as fol-

lows by Harper's Weekly: "Republicans can certainly

that he believes there was no designed and general in-

States for the purpose of securing Democratic success !

and if so, will be deny that Mr. Tilden's election, so ob-

Miss Martha Schofield has written a letter to

a citizens of Troy in response to an inquiry of his as to

the truth of her remarkable letters in THE TRIBUNE.

She says her letters were written under the most con-scientions motives, and after special efforts to get the

and one grandson. She then cites this new case: "Las

Wednesday important papers had to be taken to Colum-

bia as evidence of intimidation at the polls; a colored

substitution of the views of returning boards, on the

ground of intimidation for popular elections, is a threat-

enod subversion of the processes by which our institu-tions are maintained; that intimidation will become the only element of value in politics, multiplying like the

grasshoppers, till it ravages the whole land; that intimi-

dation is a word of such broad scope that it opens the door to every system of degradation that can be con-

ceived of in politics, from individual cowardice to com-

bined perjury, and over all it places an arbitrary and

irresponsible tribunal to weigh the cowardice and to

gauge the perjury, from whose judgment there is no

appeal. He proceeds: "Now let us take the worst case

of 'buildozing' that anybody can bring forward-that of

West Feliciana. It is claimed that the negroes were an

actual reajority in the parish. It is admitted that the

Republicans had the State government and the local government; that Republican supervisors of election were everywhere, and that plenty of United States troops

were there—or if they were not there it was the fault of those who now claim that their voters were intimidated.

Nevertheless, it is alleged that the negroes were afraid to

vote. And because with all these aids and incentives to po-

litical intrepidity, they were still afraid to vote, there-

fore the votes of those who did vote are to be thrown

himself that there is a great exigency in our affairs if the present contest is continued. I wish I were an elector."
The correspondent adds: "Mr. Seelye hopes that some elector in Massachusetts will be bold enough and brave enough to vote for Mr. Thiden and settle the dispute."
It is a pleasure to add that Mr. Seelye has been disappointed.

submit evidence to the President, adding: "We ap-

to Grant. The Cosar is not yet installed, and the States are not yet mere provinces, to report to him and give a good account of themselves or inear his wrath. But, we repeat, the people are being educated into submission." Yes, and they are pretty well educated now to a disbelief in flapdoodle. Divine aid was asked for Congress at a prayer-meeting held on Monday at the Fifth Avenue Bapist Church in this city. A peculiar feature of the service was the stress laid by Dr. Armitage upon a speech made There is a lively sense in the public mind in 1787 by Franklin at the Constitutional Convention: of the Democratic capacity for putting a fort in it. The Philadelphia Press states the case in this way: "We are 'Mr. President, the small progress we have made after four or five weeks' close attendance and continual reasona patient people, and can afford to wait; and we shall ings with each other, our different sentiments on alm t have to wait long before the Democratic caldron at every question are, methinks, a melancholy proof of the Washington bolls over. Even now, in its first year, it is imperfection of the human understanding. In this situation of this assembly, groping as it were in the dark to find political truth, and scarce able to distinguish it when presented to us, how has it happened, sir, that we have not nitherto once thought of humbly applying to the Father of Light to illuminate our understandings." Dr. Armitage had a purpose in quoting this passage. He said to a reporter that the impression prevailed that Frankiin had been a skeptic, and he wished the congregation to hear the language winch the philosopher used on that great occasion. Something more than this quotation, however, will be required, if the average congregation to the convinced that Franklin was much of a Christian. That he had faith in an overruling Providence, no one disputes, but few will admit that his religious faith went much further.

The Secretary of War in his annual report ction of the human understanding. In this situaalready a horror which, worse than civil war, comes only once in the life of nations to wound and kill. A clergyman in Washington, an old resident, writes: 'If you could bear these men in their private talks, as some of my friends tell me, you would be shocked at their nate-no, that is too mild a word-but their hunger for ven-geance on the Re-sublicans. But they would not be in power a mouth before their own dogs, the Democrats of the North, would turn on and rend them." markable opinion that a Presidential elector is at liberty to vote as he chooses, instead of merely obeying the will of the party which elects him. He is reported by the

The Secretary of War in his annual report Washington correspondent of The Herald as saying: "I will say this: if I was an elector I should not be at all clear that it was my duty to vote as a mere machine; I asks for an increase of \$6,000,000 in the appropriations for his department. The troops have been employed as actively during the past year as at any time during the conceive that circumstances may arise, and have, in fact, the civil war. "Their employment," says the Secretary, has been mainly directed to two objects: first, to compel the wild Sioux Indians to acknowledge the authority of the Government; and second, to preserve order at the South. Of the latter it is only necessary to state that grave and well-founded apprehensions existed in the minds of the people of all sections of the country that disturbance might arise in the Southern States during the excitement of the late election, and that it was the imperative duty of the Government to be prepared to quell any such disturbance at the very moment of its outbreak." The Secretary makes this brief comment upon the war with the Sioux: "I wish to bring out in its full prominence the important fact that a vigorous effort is now being made—and so far with success—to disturn and dismount the agency Indians. Deprived of their arms and penies, it is reasonable to expect that on the next outbreak of hostilities the young warriors about the agencies will not at once start off to join the hostiles, and that the anomaly will not again be presented of the Government forces being met in Summer by hostile Indians sheltered and carred for at Government expense during the previous Winter. If this policy can be enforced, and if the wild Indians can be composited by lack of amicunition to submit, and can be concentrated on a few reservations and deprived of their instruments of mischied, it looks indeed as if the Indian problem was approaching a solution, and, as Gen. Secridan says, 'the Sioux war, and all their Indians war. grave and well-founded apprehensions existed in the disgraceful phases of the counting of the vote, though the Democrats have by sheer wind power managed to not stand an imputation of fraud upon the election of their candidate. Can the Democrats 1 If the Republican Returning Board of Louisiana is a suspicious body, is the Democratic White League any less so ! If active Republican politicians in the disputed States are scalawags, do not active Democratic politicians refuse to put a stop to assassination and terror which inure to their party advantage ! Will any decent Democrat say apon his honor and all other Indian wars in this country of any magu-tude, will be over forever." timidation of the colored vote in a y of the disputed

PUBLIC OPINION.

How long would the man who had approved of the milling of a negro for political opinion hesitate to swear to a lie about it f-[Milwaukee Sentinel (Rep.)

and if so, will be deny that Mr. Thieder's election, so ob-tained, would be tainted with the worst form of fraud t So in South Carelina. The Retarning Board is person-ally as worthy or respect as the Sapreme Court. If the Returning Board meant to secure one result anyhow,' the court equally meant to secure another in the same way. The affectation of superior virtue on either side is necless. If trustworthy evidence shows that the elec-tion in any State or district was not a free election, then an 'honest count' is merely a register of reguery." His party must die, and Mr. Hayes must perish pointically with it. Elected or defeated, the result will be the same-inevitable ruin to the Republican party and political ruin to Mr. Hayea.—[Philadelphia Chronand politica iele (Dem.)

If the Democracy must have a national organ for the sake of Tilden's peace if he should become President, and for the sake of the party generally, we beg the founders to seek some unfrequented spot and there let its songs be sung to the infinity of nothingness.—(Philadelphia Times (Ind.) President Grant, as reported, has spoken fair

exact truth in every particular. Subsequent inquiries, she adds, have revealed only this mistake, that instead of one mother having three sons killed it was two sons President Grant, as reported, mas spoten and smooth words to Congressman Hewitt, which as a gentleman, who was the second party to a private conversation, the latter was bound to accept as they were spoken. But people cannot all at once forcet what Grant has taught them about himself.—[Eosion Post (Dem.)] Gov. Hayes has conducted himself with man started on the morning train, 20 miles below; he

marked discretion in regard to the office for which he has been a candidate. In this respect his conduct is in striking contrast with that of Mr. Tilden. He enters into no intrigues, and even with his friends he is extremely reserved in conversation.—[Cincinnati Gazette was told by some white men who went into his car that they knew his errand, and if he did not leave the car he would get killed; he left and walked to another sta tion; took the night train before morning, and not far Columbia the same set surrounded him, picked him Whatever may be the result of the controup bodily, carried him out, and started with him to the

whatever may be the result of the Cosmo versies of the day, the action of the President from the beginning of the election struggle to the present hour deserves nothing but praise. If he does not receive justice at the hands of the present generation, history will judge at the hands of the present generation, history will judge rightly his acts and his words, and judge them only to his credit.—[Boston Advertiser (Rep.) roods. It happened two of his friends were on, jumped off, gathered a small force and started in pur-The bulldozers of Louisiana will be deservedly

off, gathered a small force and started in pursuit. The whites heard them country and went back to meet them, leaving two men te guard nim. They said, 'Let us kill the d-n n-r.' They had taken his large pistol, told him 'to step ten paces and say his prayers quick.' He folded his arms, then put one hand on a small revolver in his breast pecket, and at the minth step turned and fired; missing, fired again, and as the weapon they had taken from him snapped, the colored man's fire struck one in the thigh. He dropped his pistol to put his nands over the wound and the man escaped. He was well acquainted with the conntry and started across, walking 38 miles to reach a station to bring him nome, which was the best thing to do, as the friends who left to pursue heard firing, and not being able to find him, telegraphed sad news. He went to Columbia next day with some soldiers. The conductor was not in his car and could have done nothing," Miss Schofield's letter is published in The Troy Times.

Mr. Horace White has written a long letter remembered with the Bashi-Bazonks of Bulgaria. Read the testimony, and consider whether the "face of the re-turns," produced by means so lofamons and internal, should be held sacred from the revision provided by law and calculated to interfere with murder as a positical art. —[Cincinnati Commercial (Ind.) By a mutual agreement between Gov. Hayes

and Gov. Tilden the whole question of the legality and justice of the action of the returning boards might be submitted to the Judges of the Supreme Court for investigation, each party agreeing to abide by their decision, and give their personal presence to the inauguration of the successful candidates.—[Baltimore American (Bart)] Mr. Horace White has written a long letter to The Chicago Tribune, opposing the adoption of intimi-dation as an element in politics. He argues that the

The worst feature of the case, as it seems to us, is this: Ever since the morning after the election, when it appeared that the votes of South Carolina, Florida, and Louisana would elect Hayes, the managers of the Republican party have insisted that those States Fiorida, and Louisnana would elect Hayes, the managers of the Republican party have misted that those States had gone Republican. They began to say so before any returns of consequence had begun to come from those States; and when the few returns received indicated large Democratic gains they have not varied from that tune.—[Boston Herald (Ind.)

MESSAGE ON LOUISIANA.

IT PRODUCES A MARKED EFFECT-SHERMAN'S ROUS-ING SPEECH-THE HOUSE TRIES TO STIFLE IT. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, Dec. 6 .- The developments of

to-day have convinced Republicans of all shades of opinion here that they can stand before the country upon the action of the Louisiana Returning Board, and that that action was strictly legal and just. All the Republicans who went to New-Orleans have come back with convictions so unanimous and at the same time so carnest that all doubts are removed from the minds of their party associates. Most of them are men of high character and influence, and not one of them can be stigmatized as a narrow and selfish partisan. The reading of their report transmitted by the President The reading of that to the two Houses was the event of the day.

When the message and report came to the House the

out! I venture to predict that the political party that takes its stand on this platform will be 'buildozed' worse at the next election than any parish in Louisiana or elsewhere. I do not believe that Gov. Hayes will accept the Presidency on any such platform. If he would, I should regret that I east my vote for him. If he would, I do not see how he could carry on the Government afterward. The Republican party, in the tattered condition to which the present Administration has brought It, is not able to give its antagonist any advantages of position in the next encounter. A greater disadvantage to itself than this—the seafing of a President by mouns and appliances which undermine the very processes by which our institutions are maintained—it would be impossible to conceive of. Deprived of moral support in the conseisence of the intelligent, thinking, order-loving, property-holding classes, the party would neet away, and the Administration leaning on it for support would be as helpless as a birch-bark cance in a cycione." takes its stand on this platform will be 'buildozed' worse Democrats showed a disposition to stiffe it by referring it to a committee without reading or order to print. An earnest demand was made from the Republican side for the reading of the document, but a motion to adjourn was instantly interposed by the Democrats, and was in a fair way of being carried. A few of the cool-headed party leaders appeared to see that such a course would add to the rather bad reputation the majority side of the House has already got this session for extreme partisan-

possible to conceive of. Dereived of moral support in the conseiences of the intelligent, biblion, order-loving, property and an expension of the conseience of the intelligent, biblion, order-loving, property and materially interfere with the portion and adaptive property and defeat the motion, speaker has been been an excellent the document must be read in lendal them cannot be as helpless as a birch-bark cannot in a cyclone."

The trial of Jarvia Lord was begun in Albary as Wedeneday before a struck jury. In 1807, when a large amount of work was to be let to contractors, they met in a room in Stawark Hall, and puttup the right to hid fee each piece at anotion, the successful bidder in that was securing the work at prove of the own making. In this way, the Departy 255,000, under which not more than the property of the count of the special way. The property of the p

REFORT OF THE NORTHERN REPUBLICANS. THE PRESIDENT TRANSMITS IT TO CONGRESS-A RE-POET OF CONVINCING WEIGHT-SYSTEMATIC IN-

ELECTION IN LOUISIANA.

TIMIDATION BY DEMOCRATS. The President sent to Congress yesterday the report of the Northern Republicans who attended the counting of the vote in Louisiana. It reviews the Louisiana case thoroughly but concisely, stating who the Returning are personally, and defining their official powers and the necessity which called the board into being. The committee declare that the Louisiana election was not fair nor free; that the intimidation was excessive, bloody, and premeditated, and they say that the action of the board is worthy of approval.

THE MESSAGE AND THE REPORT.

To the Senate and House of Representatives: I have the bonor to transmit herewith a letter, accompanied by testimony, addressed to me by the Hon. John Sherman and other distinguished citizens, in regard to the canvass of the vote for electors in the State of Louisiana. U. S. GRANT.

Executive Mansion, Dec. 6, 1876. IMPORTANT FEATURES OF THE REPORT. The report is addressed to the President of the United States. The first portion of it deals with the courtesy of the Returning Board in affording the visiting committee an opportunity to attend the proceedings and secure for them the widest publicity. It then speaks of the horrors of the election of 1868,

and says: It may be well to state briefly the causes which led to the creation of such a board in Louisiana, and to call attention to the statute which devolves on it powers and duties of great public importance.
The white people of that and other
Southern States had by their rebellion
forfeited all right to representation in Congress, or to any participation in the Government of the Union, and had been compelled, as a condition of resuming their former political rights, to assent to the constitutional amendments, by which, in hestility to their will, those who had been their slaves were made citizens; and atthough it was their duty to submit to this political reorganization, the annals of the South, and especially of Louisiana, disclose a widespread and persistent determination of its ruling white people to prevent the exercise of the elective franchise by the colored race, except subject to their will.

This was manifested by the violence, outrages, and murders perpetrated in that State just preceding the Presidential election of 1868. They will be found stated in various Congressional reports. From these it appears that over 2,000 persons were killed, wounded, and otherwise injured in that State within a few weeks of the Presidential election of that year; that half the State was overrun by violence, minight raids, secret murders, and open riots, which kept the people in constant terror until the Republicans surrendered all claims; and then the election was carried by the Democracy. The Parish of Orleans, which contained 29,910 votes, 15,020 of which were colored, and which in the Spring had given 13,973 Republican votes, in the Fail cast for Gen. Grant but 1,178, a falling off of 12,795 votes. Riots prevailed for weeks, filling New Orleans with scenes of blood; and Ku-Klux notices were scattered throughout the city, warning colored men not to vote. In the Parish of Caddo there were 298 Republicans, who in the Spring of 1868 carried the parish, which in the Fall gave to Gen. Grant but one vote. There also bloody riots occurred. In the Parish of St. Landry the Republicans had a registered majority of 1,071 votes, and in the Spring of that year carried it by 678 votes, while in the Fall not a vote was cast for Gen. Grant, the Democrats casting the full vote of the parish-4.787 votes-for Seymour and Blair. In that parish occurred one of the bloodlest riots on record, in which the Ku-Klux killed and wounded over 200 Republicans, bunting and chasing them for two days and nights through fields and swamps. Thirteen captives were taken from the jail and shot, and a pile of 25 dead bodies was found buried in the woods. Having thus conquered the Republicans and killed or driven off their white leaders, the masses were captured by the Ku-Klax, marked

crs, the masses were captured by the Ka-Klax, marked with badges of red flannel, carrolled in clubs, led to the pells, and compelled to vote the Democratic teket, after which they were given certificates of that fact.

These are some of the outrages which marked the pathway to political supremacy of those who but a few years before had obtained the merey of a Government under whose laws the black Republican and the white Democrat were entitled to equal protection.

Until a radical change could be effected in the nature and parposes of those who had been their owners, and who repudiated the idea of being placed upon terms of civil equality with them, it was evident that a fair cleetien could not be had to parishes containing any considerable majority of colored voters, and hence the act of 1870, was passed, creating a returning board anthorized to sit in New-Orleans, having supreme authority to canvass the votes cast throughout the entire State, and authorized, if convinced, that fot, timuit, acts of violence, intimidation, armed disturbance, bribery, or corrupt influence, had prevented voters from registering, or had maternally interfered with the purity or freedom of election at any poll or voting place, or had maternally changed the result of the election, to exclude votes cast at such poll or voting place from the final count. This hw, with some amountments is not materially changed the result of the election, to exclude votes cast at such poll or voting place from the final count. This hw, with some amountments not materially changed the result of the election, to exclude votes cast at such poll or voting place from the final count. This hw, with some amountments not materially changing its nature, is that under which the present Returning Board of Louisiana is now or an excent of the election at the states that the law even yet is in

The report then states that the law even yet is inadequate, for it does not provide for the admission of votes which would have been cast except for intimidation. In illustration it refers to the five bulldozed parishes of this year, where there are 5,134 white and 13,244 colored voters, and where, by intimidation, such remarkable results were effected by keeping from the polls Republican voters. It says the fact of the imperfections of the law should constantly be borne in mind, as it will reveal the propriety of what the Returning Board did. It goes on to say:

POWERS OF THE BOARD.

The statute under which this board acts is so framed as to prohibit the rejection of votes cast at any poli or voting place unless certain solemn formalities are first compiled with, which must be supplemented by the testimony of witnesses. The statute organizing the board declared, in substance, that whenever from any poll or voting place there shall be received by the board the statement of any supervisors of registration or commissioner of election, confirmed by the affidavits of three or more citizens, of any riot, tumult, acts of violence, intimidation, armed disturbance, bribery or corrupt influences which prevent, or tend to prevent, a fair, free, and peaceable vote of all qualified electors entitled to vote at such polls, the board shall proceed to investigate the facts; and if from such statements and affidavits they shall be convinced that such causes did not materially interfere with the purity and freedom of such election, or prevent a sufficient number of qualified voters from voting to materially change the result of the elec-tion, then such vote shall be canvassed and compiled; but if they are not thus fully convinced it shall be their duty to examine further testimony in regard thereto, and to that end shall have power to send for persons and papers; and if, after examination, the board shall be convinced that such acts of violence, intimetation, &c., did materally interfere with the purity and freedom of the

of the Board, and Gen. Thomas C. Anderson, next senior member, are Southern born, and of old and highly respectable families. The father of the former was the Hon. Levi Wells of the Parish of Rapides, who, in 1812, represented it in the convention called to frame the Conitution of the State of Louisiana. The son received a liberal education, and was early engaged in the care of the planting and other interests of his father. He was a Union man from the time the war broke out, and although he suffered greatly by it in the loss of property, he never faltered in his devotion to the Union cause.

circulated concerning them, we were led to make some

Two of them, the Hon. James Madison Wells, President

inquiry as to their individual history.

though he suffered greatly by it in the loss of property, he never faltered in his devotion to the Union cause. Under the Banka's reconstruction scheme, he was chosen Lieutenant-Governor on the ticket with the Hon. Michael Hahn, who was elected Governor, and upon the election of the latter to the Senate a year after Mr. Wells became Governor of the State, to which office he was almost unanimously reflected under the reconstruction plan of President Johnson. His experience in public life has been great and varied, and his capacity to discharge the duties assumed cannot be questioned.

Geh. Anderson was born in Virginia, has resided in the Parish of St. Laundry for the period of some 40 years, is a cousin of Gen. Anderson who commanded Fort Sumter at the outbreak of the war; was educated a lawyer; is the owner of and carries on several plantations; is widely known and highly respected throughout the State; has been intimately associated in the promotion of social and industrial interests of his parisa, and has represented it in both branches of the Legislature more than 20 years.

Mr. Cassuave, the third member of the board, is a man of intelligence, of excellent character and business habits, not dependent on office for a living nor secking it, but a well-educated citizen, who has long conducted a prosperous and respectable business in the City of New-Orleans.

Mr. Kenner, the junior member of the board, is a young man, born and reared in the City of New-Orleans.

Orleans,

Mr. Kenner, the junior member of the board, is a young
mad, born and reared in the City of New-Orleans, intelligent and active, who was for some time in charge of the
Street Commissioner's Bureau in the Department of
Improvements.

PLAN OF THE DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN. We will now present such an outline of the proofs as disclose not only such violence and intimidation as prevented a fair election in several parishes and at many polis, but disclose also that these grave offenses were committed in pursuance of a preconcerted and settled plan formed by the Derocratic leaders to prevent Republican voters from attending the polls, and that such unlawful purpose was so effectually accomplished as not only to interfere with the purity and freedom of the election, but materially to change its result. To illustrate how carefully the political campaign was considered, and the plan mentioned contrived by the leaders of the Democratic party, it is instructive to refer to a circular issued from the rooms of the Democratic Conservative State Central Committee at New-Orleans, servative State Central Committee at New-Orleans, market "Confidential," and signed by J. W. Patten, President, and P. J. Sullivan, Secretary, intended for circulation in each parish, and recommending the formation of ward clubs therein. These circulars urged that "in conversation no gloomy forebodings should be indulged in, and that the result of the election should be spoken of as a foregone conclusion, as we have the means of carrying the election, and intend to do so; but be enreful to say and do nothing that can be construed into a theest or intimidation of any character." The circular also recommended that there should be frequent meetings of all the clubs to be formed, and that they occasionally form at their several places of meeting, and proceed thence on horseback to the central rendezvous, stating that "proceedings of this character would impress the negroes with a sense of your united strength." And it further recommended that on the day "of election at each polling place there should be affidavits prepared to the effect that there has been no infimidation, and no disturbance on account of any efforts by the Democratic-Conservative party to prevent any one from volting on account of race, color, or previous condition of servibade."

There were in the State of Louisiana on the day of election 92,996 white registered voters and 115,510 colored—a majority of the latter of 22,314. It was well known that, if lief free to yote uninfluenced by violence or infinitialation, the blacks would be almost unanimously Reguidless, and that, with the white Republican vote.

own that, if i-ft free to vote uninfluenced by vio-ntimidation, the blacks would be almost unanim-sublican, and that, with the white Republican or influndation, the blacks would be almost unanimously Republican, and that, with the white Republican vote, its majority would be about equal to that above indi-cated. The plan appears to have been to select for the purposes of influidation and violence as few parishes as possible (for in 40 of 50 parishes where these were not employed, the Republican majority was 600). But to select those in which the colored vote, as compared with the white, would be large unless unlaw-fully prevented, for in so doing it might be expected that, compared with the fully prevented, for in so doing it might be expected fully prevented, for in so doing it might be expected, should any majority they could thus obtain in such parables be rejected, they would nevertheless attain the purpose by the suppression of a brigge Republican vote. THE RESULTS OF INTIMIDATION.

In pursuance of this pian, five of the parishes selected in which the greatest violence and intimidation were practiced were East and West Feliciana, which border upon that portion of Mississippi in which murder and outrages so prevailed during and preceding the election, as substantially to prevent any Republican vote; East Baton Rouge, which borders on the southern portion of East Felicians; Morehouse, which adjoins the State of Arkansas, and Quehita, which adjoins, and lies directly south of Morehouse. The geographical position of these five parishes was

well suited to the purpose to be attained, for it was easy for members of clubs to be found therein, and who usu ally perpetrated those outrages with masked faces, to pretend that they were committed by border rufflans from Mississippi and Arkansas, where like outrages had been perpe-

to pretend that they were committed by border rufflans from Mississippi and Arkansas, where like outrages had been perpetrated. The location of these five parishes was not, however, better suited to the plan to be necomplished than was the great disproportien existing letween the number of white and colored voters. The former numbered but 5.134, the latter 13,244–a majority of the latter equal to one-third of the entire majority of colored voters in 57 parishes of the State. The returns of votes netually can't those five parishes suggest that the clubs to whom was assigned the task of securing Democratic majorities therein had performed their work of violence and intimidation effectually; while the proof discloses in brief summaries, portions of which are herete amezed, that where violence and intimidation were inefficient, magneter, maintain, mutilation, and whipping were resorted to. Inefsaed of a majority of 6,000 or 7,000, which the Bepublicans should have had in those parishes upon a fair eaction, there was actually returned to the Returning Board a Democratic majority in the parkines of East and West Felichans, Morchouse, and Omachita of 3,878; and in East Felichans, where the registered colored voters number 2,127, not a Republican vote for elector was east. In East Eaton Rouge, containing 3,552 colored registered voters and but 1,801 whites, the Democratic colors are cast. In East Eaton Rouge, containing 3,552 colored registered voters and but 1,801 whites, the Democratic hadority of 4,395 is the result of an election in five parishes containing 13,244 colored Republicans and 5,134 white Democratic voters. The conclusion that intimidation and violence alone could have produced this is almost irrestable, and that such influences were employed and were supplemented by murder when that was thought necessary is established by the proofs already referred to. It but confirms this conclusion to refer to the vote cast in these five parishes in 1874, when no special motives existed for the use of crust means to

THE BOARD THE FINAL JUDGE. We hope to be able to furnish full copies of all testi-mony taken by the board, that the justice of its conons may be appreciated. It is a tribunal from which there can be no appeal, and in view of the possible consequences of its adjudication we have closely observed its proceedings and have carefully weighed the force of a large mass of the testimony upon which that adjudies-tion has been reached. Members of the board, acting under oath, were bound by law, if convinced by testiunder oath, were bound by law, if convinced by testimony that riot, tunuit, acts of violence, or armed disturbance did materially interfere with the purity and freedom of the election at any poil or voting place, or did materially change the result of the election thereat, to reject votes thus cast and exclud them from their intaircture. Of the effect of sinch testimony the board was sole and final judge, and if in reacting a conclusion it exercised good faith and was guided by an honest desire to do justice, its determination should be respected, even if upon like proof a different conclusion might have been reached by other tribunals of persons.

To guard the purity of the ballot, to protect the citizen in the free and peaceful exercise of his rights, to vote to secure thin azionst violence, intimidation, and ourrare, and especially murder, when he attempts to perform this duty, chould be the desire of all men and the aim of every representative government. If political, success shall be attamed by such violent and terrible mema as were resorted to it many parishes of Louisiana, complaint should not be made if voices thus obtained are denounced by Judicial tribunals and all honest men as illegal and void.

LIOUN SEERMAN, Ohlo,

JOHN SHERMAN, Ohlo,
E. W. STOEGHTON, New-York,
J. H. VAN ALEN, New-York,
E. GERSK HALE, Maine,
J. A. GARFIELD, Ohlo,
CORTLAND PARKER, New-Jersey,
W. D. KELLEY, Pennsylvania,
SIDNEY CLARK, KARSAS,
J. C. WILSON, KARSAS,

"The way it is," said little Johnny, describing a raffle at a church fair, "you see somethin" and you give half a dollar for a chance to win it, another fellow always gets it, and they never offer you your money back."

terial obligations. The great national importance of the duties to be performed by the board invested each member with much interest, and as many reports had been David Dudley Field would like to take Smith Ely's place in Congress. Has Tweed's property all gone—[The N. Y. Graphic.

ejected. Mr. Orr then took the eath of office. On motion, Mesars. Barger, Petry, and Averill were appointed a committee to nominate a messenger. The college then cast its 35 votes unanimously for Tilden and Hendricks. After a short recess, Parke Godwin was appointed the messenger to Washington, and Samuel Pendleton Schenck the messenger to the United States Circuit Court. Messrs. Donahue. Dryer, and Clark were appointed to deposit the mail copy of the certificate in the post-office. Thanks were voted to the Secretary of State for his services, and at 2 p. m. the electors adjourned. ARKANSAS. ARKANSAS, LITTLE ROCK, Dec. 6 .- The Arkansas Elec-

toral College met at the Capitol to-day and cast six votes for Tilden and Hendricks. Poindexter Dunn, one of the electors, was chosen messenger. CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA. SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 6 .- The Republican electors met at Sacramento to-day and voted for

nessenger. The Nevada electors at Carson to-day voted for Hayes and Wheeler, and elected R. M. Dacgetts as messenger. COLORADO. DENVER, Dec. 6.—The Presidential Electors for Colorado met here to-day and east their votes for Hayes and Wheeler. Otto Mears was appointed mes-

CONNECTICUT. HARTFORD, Dec. 6 .- The Connecticut electors cast their six votes to-day for Tilden and Hendricks and appointed W. J. Mills of New-Haven as a messenger to carry the vote to Washington

ILLINOIS. SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 6.-The Illinois Electoral College cast 21 votes to-day for Hayes and Wheeler. INDIANA

Indianapolis, Dec. 6.—The Electoral College voted unanimously for Tilden and Hendricks. John S. Scobey was chosen messenger. KANSAS.

TOPEKA, Dec. 6.-The Kansas Electoral Cellege cast its vote for Hayes and Wheeler to-day. J. B. Johnson was appointed messenger. LOUISIANA. BOTH SETS OF ELECTORS HELD MEETINGS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 6.—The Republican electors met in the Senate Chamber to-day and voted unanimously for Hayes and Wheeler. The Democratic electors, with certificates signed "John McEnery, Gov-ernor," met in the House of Representatives and voted unanimously for Tilden and Hendricks. MAINE.

Augusta, Dec. 6 .- The Maine Electoral College to-day cast seven votes for Hayes and Wheeler.

MARYLAND. Annapolis, Dec. 6 .- The eight electors of Maryland took the oath before the clerk of the Circuit Court to-day, and met in the Senate Chamber at the State House. The lobby and gallery were well filled State House. The lobby and galary were well indies, with spectators, among whom were several ladies. Richard S. Carmichael of Queen Anne's County was chosen President, and Augustus Gassoway of Annapolis Secretary. The college voted for Tilden and Hondricks, and appointed Mr. Gassoway as messenger to carry the and appointed Mr. ovotes to Washington MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston, Dec. 6.-The Electoral College of this State cast its unanimous vote for Hayes and Wheeler. Mr. H. R. Sibly was appointed messenger. MINNESOTA.

St. Paul, Dec. 6.-The five electors of Minnesota east their votes to-day for Hayes and Wheeler. The Hon. Stephen Miller was elected messenger. MISSOURL St. Louis, Dec. 6.-The Presidential electors

met in Jefferson City this afternoon and east a solid vote for Tilden and Hendricks. Gen. D. M. Frost was not present, his place being filled by Legrand Atwood, his alternate. Charles G. Stiefel, Republican elector of the same district, was present, and effered a certificate of the vote cast in the district, but it was tabled. NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

CONCORD, Dec. 6.-The Electoral College of this State met to-day and cast its unanimous vote for Hayes and Wheeler. NEW-JERSEY.

TRENTON, Dec. 6 .- The electors met at 3 p. m. to-day at the State Capitol. Joel Parker was appointed president, and Benjamin F. Carter, secretary. Mr. Parker made a short address. He referred to the difficulties surrounding the Presidential question, which s, he said, profoundly agitating the whole country. The time may soon come, he said, when we will have to time may soon come, no said, active as a said, let us speak freely on this subject as citizens. If so, he said, let us speak only the words of truto and soherness, not as partisans, but as parriots, ealinly and deitherately, avoid-ing the stirring of strife. The resignation of Benjamin Williamson was presented, and William E. Heey of Eliz-abeth was elected to the vacancy. The nine votes of the college were then east for Tilden and Hendricks, and F. F. McNeely appointed messenger.

COLUMBUS, Dec. 6 .- The Ohio electors met in the senate Chamber to-day and east their 22 vot s for Hayes and Wheeler. Benjamin F. Wade was chosen messenger to carry the efficial notification to Wassington. PENNSYLVANIA.

Harrisburg, Dec. 6 .- The Pennsylvania Electoral College met in the Senate Chamber at 12 BURROUGHS—At San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 4, 1876, William Burrougus, Jr., formerly of this city, in his 62d year, Newburyport papers phase copy. President. Daniel J. Morrill being absent, Henry A.
Baggs of Cambria County was chosen in his stead as elector. The unanimous vote was east for Hayes and Wheeler. Wim. Cameron of Union County was selected to act as messenger to Washington.

Newbaryport papers please copy.
CONO ER—In Brooklyn, Dec. 6, Stephen Conover, formerly of this city, in his 24th year.
Notice of timeral to-morrow.
CHESBROUGH—At Counke, N. Y., Wednesday morning, Dec. 6, Chesbrough, agest 34.
Functal on Saturday morning next, 9th inst. at 11 celeck RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE, Dec. 6. - The Presidential electors of Rhode Island met at Bristol this afternoon and east their four votes for Hayes and Whoeler. Mr. Cories resigned and the vacancy was filled by electing W. S. Slater, who was also elected by the General Assem-SOUTH CAROLINA.

COLUMBIA, Dec. 6.-The Hayes Electoral toral College met at 12 m. and cast their seven votes for Hayes and Wheeler. C. C. Bowen was chosen President of the College. The Titlen electors are now in session. WISCONSIN.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 6 .- The 10 electors of this State met at Madison to-day and voted for Hayes and Wheeler.

FOREIGN NEWS

THE APPROACHING WAR. REPORTED CONCESSIONS BY RUSSIA-JOURNEY OF THE GEAND DUKE NICHOLAS TO ASSUME COM-

MAND OF THE ARMY. LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 6, 1876. It is rumored here that Prince Gortchakoff, the Russian Premier, has addressed a circular to the Powers, declaring that if the Powers propose at the onference other guarantees than the occupation of Turkish territory Russia will accept them. This must be accepted with reserve, as it is probably a stock-

iabbing report. A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company, from St reterability, says: When the Grand Duke Nicholas passed through Moscow, on his way to Kischineff, himself and staff received the solican blessing of the Archimandrite. He afterward breakfasted at the palace of Prince Bolgorouky. The Prince, in a toast to the Grand Duke, said: "It is a great honor for me that the commander of the Eussian army starts from my house to his deeds of arms."

KISCHINEFF, Wednesday, Dec. 6, 1876. The Grand Duke Nicholas, Commander-in-Chief of the setive Russian army, arrived here yesterday with the stuff of all the field departments. ROUMANIA PREPARING.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 7, 1876. The Roumanian Government has refused to allow the ransmission by telegraph of political telegrams since Tuesday. The archives of Bucharest have been removed to Tirgovesti. Four regiments of Roumanian troops and eight batteries of artillery have been concentrated at Kalafot.
PRELIMINARIES OF THE INVASION.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 7, 1876.

A Berlin dispatch reports that the Russian War Office has decided not to permit correspondents to join the army of occupation until it has crossed the frontier. A army of occupation than it has crossed the routier. A proposition to subject their reports to a species of censorship was rejected by the Czar himself.

Another diplomatic note from Gortschakeff, explaining the cause and objects of military intervention, is expected on the contract of cted soon.

be intrusted with the formation of a Ministry, but nothing is settled. At a meeting of the deputies of the Left held to-day it was acknowledged that President MacMa-

hon is pursuing a very constitutional course. They ab-stained from passing any resolution which might be re-garded as implying distrust. THE REVOLT IN JAPAN. San Francisco, Dec. 6 .- The Gaelie brings advices from Yokohama to Noy. 16. A serious insurrec-

WIND-Sunset, light, S. W.; hazy.

DIED.

DIED.

BOOTH—Suddenly, of heart disease, on Dec. 4, Emfly Q.
Weeka, wife of Sanuad Booth, aged 59.
Funeral services on Thursday, 7th, at 2 p. m., at her late
residence, 68 Second-st, Brooklyn, E. D.

BUNKER—In Brooklyn, on fourth day (Wednesday), twelfth
month, 6th, 1876, Paul Bunker, in the 7-4 year of his age.
Rehalves and Triends are respectfully invited to attend
the funeral at his late residence No. 24 Lefferts place, on
sixth day (Friday), 8th link, at 2 o'clock p. m.

Friday, Stat mat., at 2 colour.

Boston papers please copy.

HODGSON—On Weinesday, Dec. 6, at White Plains, N. Y.,
Hattie, daughter of Dr. G. W. and Elizabeth Hodgson.

Funeral from the Memorial M. E. Charch on Saidrday, Dec.
6, at 1 y clock p. m.

HOGG—At Brooklyn, Monday, Dec. 4, Mary, widow of George
Hogg and daughter of the late Richard Brown of New-York,
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral
from St. Matthew's Church, Throop-ave, near De Kaib,
Thursday, the 7th inst., at 2:30 p. m.

INGERSOLL—At Kont, Litchfield County, Conn., Tuesday,
Dec. 5, Mrs. Loss Ingersoli, aged 85 years.

JOHNSTON—Suddenly, at her residence in Brooklyn, E. D.,
Wednesday, Dec. 6, Mary Johnston, aged 78 years, relict
of the late Robert Johnston.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

MOREHOUSE—In Marble Dale, Conn., on Monday, Dec. 4,

shall Batta — In we discuss, here is to it is a star wall as a month a, 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully fluvited to attend her funeral on Friday morning at 10:30 o'cook at No. 316 Madison-ave.

SMART—On second day, tweifth month (December 4), Mary Smart, in the Söth year of her age.

Funeral will take place at her late residence in Poughkeepete on sith day (hursday), 8th inst, at 2 o'clook p. m. Relatives and triends are invited.

Forty-discount of the discount of the tags.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Broadway Tabernacia, corner of Sixth ave, and Thirty-fourth-st., on Wednesday, Dec. 6/at 10 o'clock a.m. Interment at White Plains, N. Y. Train leaves Grand Central Depot at 11:50 a.m.; return at 2:20 p. m.

WANNER—On Sunday evening, Dec. 3, Sarah Loring Mckaye, daughter of Col. James McKaye and wife of L. T. Warner, M. D.

Snecial Notices.

might be checked by a simple remedy, like "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," if allowed to process may ter-

First class artists. High prices out of to URUTTENDEN, 945 Broadway. In compliance with the Constitution, the several Repub-lican Assembly District Associations will meet at their re-spective headquarters on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 12, 1876, for the putpose of electing officers of the Associations, and delegates to the Central Committee.

tive headquarters on 1 Chesian value associations, for the parques of electing officers of the Associations, delegates to the Central Committee.

following is the number of delegates that each district nitited to elect:

District. 8 9th District. 21 17th District. 23 District. 4 10th District. 12 18th Dustrict. 4 19th District. 22 19th District. 4 19th District. 22 19th District. 4 19th District. 9 20th District. 23 District. 4 13th District. 8 21st District. 23 District. 4 13th District. 8 23th Ward. 7 District. 13 10th District. 8 23th Ward. 7 District. 16 10th District. 15 2th Ward. 7 District. 16 10th District. 13 8 the Surface. 19 order of the Republican Central Committee of the City of Cyptr. JACOB M. PATTERSON, jr., Presidual. By order of the RACOB M. PATE.
Now-York.
WHITARD BULLARD. Secretaries.

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Jan. 3.

Reflecting Gos Stoves.—Gas Heating Stoves with burnished reflectors; one style made to resemble as open coal grate fire; are entirely incorous; connected with any gas fixbarrier's Lawy Deror. 619 Broadway.

THE FRENCH MINISTERIAL CRISIS. Paris, Wednesday, Dec. 6, 1876. It is generally believed that M. Duclerc will illegal and void.

tion broke out in the soutnern and western provinces of Japan, fomented by Moyebara, a discontented ex-official of the Government, and several towns and villages were seized by sudden attack. The local and military authorities were assassinated, the telegraph lines destroyed, and great confusion reigned for days. The rebels num-